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a regular meeting of the National Conneil, of the American Party, begun and held at Philadel-hia, on the 5th of June, A. D., 1855, the fol-meing was ad-yted as The Platform and Prin-iples of the Organization.

etions of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the veral States, as expressed and reserved in the enstitution; and a careful avoidance, by the enstitution; and a careful avoidance, by the the property of the later force with their this by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these Unid States, as the supreme law of the land, sacred-obligatory upon all its parts and member; and

ted States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and
steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon
its principles, however specious the pretexts,
Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it
may only be legally ascertained and expounded by
the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the law,
whether National, State, or Municipal, until they
are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by
the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of
statesmanship, which are to be contradiatinguished
from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of
their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled
national policy.

ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an anylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and named to the second of t

ing the transmission to our shores of felons and paupets.

VI. -The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII. -Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmits against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other:

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candillate.

fulliase, and the honorty of the hommer of and dilate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and or rupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—a recutive, legislative, judicial, or diplomatic—of those only who do ... hold civil

allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim: "Americans only shall, sovens America."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights in 1 privileges:

and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church, to obtain an ascendency over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate, or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unfolfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage, especially in the matter of appointments to office, so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the, people of America, is considered an element of our political system; and, as the Holy Eible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expression of opinion upon the power of Gougress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith, XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concessiment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Coun
C. D. Desnier, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary,
James M. Strphens, of Marjand,
Secretary,

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jan 17—tf

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be 15—if

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BARRELS of the above justly colored to the colorated Family Flour.

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PROSPECTUS "AMERICAN ORGAN." ily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing-ton Oity, D. G., by SSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS

E have reached an important crisis in our pe-litical history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in newestern.

manded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties of the country disagreed, have now, by a change of circumstances, become obsolete. What, thee, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrate? We know of none; and if these hitherto rival parties shall maintain their respective organizations, they will do se for the mere sake of the epotile of power!

But new issues have arises, having no reference to the party organizations of Whigs and Democratelissues which are wastly important in their bearing upon the future welfare of the country—and which issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for rears past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

for the publication of the one as ov the Aresucas raker; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall does not be a claim to the support, we know we shall does not be a claim to the support, we know we shall does not be considered to the sais on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Notice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The preparation of American fraedom is our object, American rights our note, and the American fraedom in our note, and the American fraedom and the freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$4 per year, psyable in advance.

The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning, at \$2 per year to single subscribers, psyable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1.50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) psyable in advance.

Advertising is solicited, at the usual rates; and, as the Organ will have an extensive circulation, it will afford the most desirable medium in this respect. Subscribers will please remit their subscriptions, or or before the 20th day of November, directed to "American Organ," Washington City, D. C. nov 18

DR. JOHNSTON

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BALTIMORE Lock Hospital, has discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Relief in six to twelve hours.

No Mercury or Nozious Drugs.

A cure warranted, or no charge, in from one to two days. 23

Weakness of the Back or Limbs. Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organio Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powars, Dyspepsis, Langor, Low Spiris, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings and destructive practices which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,

and destroy both body and mind.

Young Men,
Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary
Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually aweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men, of the most exaited talents and brilliant intelect, who might otherwise have entranced listoning
Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confi-

isician. OFFICE, No. 7 South Frederick street, a few from the corner Fail not to observe name and number. Be particular, for Ignorant, Trifling Quacks fast names or Fattry Humbuy Certificates, att by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, jurk near. All letters must contain a Fostage Storip, to the replie.

which run body and mind unmining them for either business, marriage, or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youths, riz.

Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsis, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Marriage,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.
Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly
darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed
with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted
with our own.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy, for

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical, or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Irr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility is a sufficient guarantee to the afficient.

Discusse of Imprudence.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure fields he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that drouncands fall victims to this terrible disease owing to the unaktifulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mevorry, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miscrable.

To strangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

MORE HOURT Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sallors, marines, landamen, chaplains, cierks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, for their widows, or minor children, who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

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w. EVELYN WILLIAMS.
Amanuensis, Copyist, and General Scribe.
Orders left at the "Empire Hotel" will meet with
prompt attention.

feb 14

The Relations of the North and South, con sidered in connexion with the principle of the American party.

in Address delivered at Talladega, 6th Septem ber, 1855, before the American party of Talle dega county, by Hon. Jos. A. Woodward, of South Carolina.

sisted every solicitation to address the people of Talladega; and appear before you now much against Talladegs; and appear before you now much against my inclination, though all the reasons which induced my declension, heretofore, do not now exist.

I am not a member of the American order, and have never been, nor ever designed to be, under its late organization and descipline. Its secrecy as a principle, was an objection with me; though, as an expedient for cluding the police of the old parties, in taking the sense of the people upon its principles, and ascertaining its numerical strength, secrecy would have been justifiable. The oath, too, was impolitic and wrong. I could never consent to give even a pledge, beforehand, to vote for any man whom a party might nominate. As a States-rights man, I was true and faithful on all the issues which brought the Democratic party into existence, but sometimes opposed it on issues which tho party itself originated to preserve itself in power. I am now master of my own position, and mean so to remain.

I object further to the American platform where

the party itself originated to preserve itself in power. I am now master of my own position, and mean so to remain.

I object further to the American platform where in it appears to proscribe individuals or classes, as such. I could never assent to a rule of voting which would disable me to vote for a meritorious man, no matter where his birth, or what his religious faith, provided I knew him to be an Awerican in sentiment and in purpose. But I am sure that the American party does not aim at prescription, but has only laid down for itself a rule in voting, which it thought would be necessary to one of the ends which brought the party into existence: which end is, to oppose and overthrow a combination of foreigners and of Papists; bound together as electoral bodies, upon sentiments and ideas peculiar to themselves, and who hold the balance of power in several of the States of the Union, and in the Union at large, as history will demonstrate; and especially to oppose and discredit, and hold to an open and direct accountability that class of politicians who, instead of reprobating these anti-American combinations, do, on the contrary, abet, cherish, and see them as a means of climbing into office. Who will say that these alien and Popish combinations are right, and must not be molested? Who will pretend that it is prescription to confront them at the bellot-box? Who will deay that those who countenance and we them should be forced to do so directly and openly, and bear their just responsibilities?

The sational platform of the party has undergone a prefly thorough discussion, and I shall only advert briefly to the two features which are regarded as repugnant to the State's rights creed.

The ad section affirms the Union to be the "paramount political good." It has been supposed that the Union is here spoken of as an end and not as a means; that it is mean to be placed in comparison and competition with liberty; that it is held up as being, in itself, an absolute and esential good, greater than the whole annount of course. It is manifest that this section of the plat-form refers to certain schemes of policy that tend to endanger the Union; for quickly follows the second clause of the section, in these words: "Unsecond clause of the section, in these words: "Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it." Now, in relation to the controversies that have agitated the North and South, the South has held a passive position, having no scheme of policy, seeking only to be let alone. Then, the practical application of the section is to the North, and this is its admonition: You must bear with the existence of slavery in the Federal District, and the slave trade among the States, and the admission of additional slave States into the Union, and forbear all agitation and use States, and the admission of additional into the Union, and forbear all agitati of moral means to bring about the at very in the States. Your policy of universal free-dom may appear to you to promise great political good, but it endangers the Union, which is a par-

very in the States. Your policy of universal freedom may appear to you to promise great political good, but it endangers the Union, which is a paramount good.

The 4th section, which relates to the jurisdiction and authority of the United States Court, has been made the subject of severe criticism. This rection is capable of two constructions, and I confess that I am inclined to give it that construction which puts it in antagonism with the doctrine of the States-rights creed of Virginia and South Carolina. But while the abstract proposition may be inadmissible, we have little right to complain of what is manifestly its practical bearing and application—for it was intended, of course, to have a practical application to existing evils and abuses. At the present time we see several Northern communities arrayed against the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law—resorting to every expedient, legislative and insurrectionary, to obstruct the execution of the process of the Federal Court, founded on that law. All these proceedings are pointedly reprobated by the language of the 4th section.

But, again. At this very time the predominant idea at the North is the prohibition of slavery, by act of Congress, in Kansas and Nebraska. The position of the South, in relation to this matter, is non-intervention by Congress, and that the question be "left to the Constitution and the Courts." Such is the expessa language of Mr. Calboun, and such the unequivocal declaration of the section under consideration.

But, admitting that this section does mean to deny the right of State interposition, and that its favorable practical bearing upon Southern rights, in the existing conjuncture of affairs, is no sufficient reason for ignoring its legel fallacy. Then, I say, that, as a legal proposition, it has ever had the sanction of both great parties. North, and the assertion of an opposite doctrine would never have met and never will meet with the least countenance in any national convention of any national party. So that whatever of error